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scorn and hatred of England. It is shown how Treitschke has become the idol and inspiration of German readers, because he so well expresses that immense vitality and immense ambition, which like the soul of the genius must find expression or quench itself in death — which must seek the alternatives, “World Dominion or Downfall.”

In the fourth lecture, “Past and Future,” which deals with the destiny of England and Germany, occurs the brilliant and daring idea of the conflict between the ideals of Christ and Napoleon, and the essential abandonment by many Germans of Christianity for the worship of force and power and might.

To say that the book is fragmentary and in places rough and unfinished is needless in the case of work interrupted by death; nor can I agree with all of the conclusions; in particular, the idea that conflict between Germany and England is inevitable, but that struggle between Germany and Russia may easily be averted (p. 120, note). But it is far more important to say that this is probably the very best thing which has appeared in English on one of the causes of the great war; that it is written with beauty, and force, and wondrous, calm, deep feeling; that the author displays a wealth of information and literary learning equalled by the boldness of his conceptions and the power and originality of his ideas. Perhaps the greatest regret must be that the volume is not longer. EDWARD RAYMOND TURNER.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE DEFEAT OF THE ARMADA TO THE DEATH OF ELIZABETH; WITH AN ACCOUNT OF ENGLISH INSTITUTIONS DURING THE LATER SIXTEENTH AND EARLY SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES. By Edward P. Cheyney, Professor of European History in the University of Pennsylvania. In two volumes. Volume I. New York: Longmans, Green, & Company. 1914.

For many years students of English history in Philadelphia have looked upon the Saturday seminars of Professor Cheyney as one of the institutions of their craft. Here investigation has been carried on in the Elizabethan period, and from time to time both teacher and student have published the fruits of their further study in learned papers, in monographs, or more extended writings. Such have been: “The Disappearance of English

Serfdom" (*English Historical Review*, xv. 20-37), "The Court of Star Chamber" (*American Historical Review*, xviii. 727-750), *Studies in the History of English Commerce in the Tudor Period*, by Gerson, Vaughan, and Deardorff, and the delightful chapters on Elizabethan institutions in the *European Background of American History*. In a certain sense, however, all of this has been subordinate to a greater work which Professor Cheyney has planned for many years — to complete the gap left between the volumes of Froude, which end with the defeat of the Spanish Armada, and those of Gardiner, which begin with the accession of James I. He has designed to complete the history of the later years of Elizabeth in two volumes. The first of them has now appeared.

The method employed is topical, and the volume is divided into four principal parts. The first, "Royal Administration," deals with executive government and the courts of law. There is an admirable and striking, but not flattering, picture of the great queen: her household is described; the higher officials who surrounded her are portrayed; and there is vivid account of the usages of the court. The following chapters on privy council, star chamber, equity courts, and law and administration are excellent. The reviewer, who has studied with some patience the sources relating to the privy council for a later period, has much satisfaction in knowing that he has employed in an unpublished account of the privy council of the Stuarts very nearly the same method as that which the author uses in this work.

The second part, "Military Affairs, 1588-1595," is perhaps the least interesting of all, since it is necessarily made up of what sometimes seems uninteresting and unimportant details; but it is nevertheless the clearest and most satisfactory account that I have seen of England's foreign relations at this time; and it is most proper that the task should be done as thoroughly as it is here worked out. There is record of the expeditions to Spain and Portugal, to the Netherlands, to Normandy and Brittany, and of the fighting for the "Common Cause." Here at the end of the sixteenth century, as now, we see England striving with definite policy to prevent the establishment of an

overshadowing power on the opposite shores of the Channel, and so fighting for Holland and France against the Spain of Philip II.

Part three, "Exploration and Commerce, 1551-1603," is a veritable epic of adventure and exploit, and as fascinating reading as one is apt to find in historical narration. Nowhere, I think, is there so good an account of the inexhaustible vigor and wondrous desire to seek out and win, which constitutes, it may be, the greatest glory of the Elizabethan epoch, and which in the course of two generations founded the Muscovy, the Eastland, the Turkey, and the East India Companies, sent explorers into the wastes of Lapland and Canada, acquired Newfoundland, and established settlements along Pamlico and Albemarle sounds. The organization of the chartered trading companies and the methods of commerce are elaborately described.

The last part, "Violence on the Sea," shows how Englishmen were regarded as the most troublesome pirates of their age, and acquired the dislike even of allies and friends. There was, indeed, much piracy, as there was on the part of other nations at this time; and there were certainly endless deliberate attempts made to harass the commerce of Spain; but a great deal of that which excited hostile criticism abroad is shown to have been reprisals and privateering, and the seizure of contraband, in which England's geographical position gave her peculiar advantages. The author does not say so, but in the advantages which have come from this position may be found one of the causes of the struggle now raging between Germany and England.

The entire volume bears evidence of ripe scholarship and extensive research. A great number of references show to what advantage the author has used contemporary writers, the records of the privy council, and manuscripts in the Record Office and the British Museum; but the matter obtained in them has not been used to form an arid synthesis of rare information, but an account in which there is life and reality, color and warmth. The author knows not merely his sources but the period as well.

I have discovered one or two things which are not correct; but these inaccuracies are so few and so trifling that I mention

them rather as an evidence that I have read the book carefully, than to point them out as faults. That which it is far more fitting to say is that the volume at once takes its place as the best book on the subject, and that it is so well done and so charmingly written that many a student will find in it profit, and many an ordinary reader entertainment and delight.

EDWARD RAYMOND TURNER.

VIRGINIA UNDER THE STUARTS. By Thomas J. Wertenbaker. Princeton : Princeton University Press.

It is now many years since John Fiske's delightful *Old Virginia and Her Neighbors* reawakened a general interest in Southern colonial history. Since that time the never-wearying search of the investigator has rendered accessible to writers a mass of new source-material. Of this, for Virginia much has been printed, especially in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*; while many new facts and new points of view derived therefrom have been presented in monographic form and in the writings of such special workers as Bruce, Beer, Andrews, and Osgood. In his *Virginia Under the Stuarts, 1607-1688*, a little volume of something less than three hundred pages, Professor T. J. Wertenbaker, of Princeton University, now undertakes—to use his own words—“to rewrite the political history of Virginia from the foundation of Jamestown to the English Revolution of 1688, in a form that will make these newly discovered facts available to the general reader.”

The result of Mr. Wertenbaker's efforts is a straightforward narrative of the happenings in Virginia during the period which the book covers, related with an amplitude of detail that reveals intimate acquaintance with the sources. While few can aspire to the charm of John Fiske's style, Mr. Wertenbaker has told his story in clear English, and his book holds the reader's attention. From other standpoints, however, the book is open to less favorable criticism. It should be possible, in the first place, to do full justice to the internal development of Virginia and yet give due weight to the place of Virginia's history in the wider currents of British imperial policy. In respect to the commercial system of England,